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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR (THE OFFI--ETC (1))
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 2, NO. 6, 1982

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR**
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 JUNE 1982

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 June 1982

Executive Summary

For over three years, the official Soviet press has highlighted and stressed those topics and events that portrayed the United States government as being in the forefront of imperialism and slavishly fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In June 1982, this propaganda strategy was accelerated. In addition, Soviet propagandists emphasized that the "Reagan policy toward the USSR is one of direct opposition." Moscow underscored and headlined that there is a significant "worsening" of U.S.-Soviet relations.

For the most part, the Soviet media "underplayed" Reagan's European tour. Moscow emphasized that Reagan's policy of "confrontation and dictatorship" would not work. The President's "belligerent rhetoric," according to the Soviets, "revives the atmosphere of the worst times of the cold war." Soviet commentaries assailed the President personally, describing his speeches as "pompous" and his professions of peaceful intentions as "really blasphemous."

To Soviet propagandists, the Rapid Deployment Forces of the U.S. military have become symbolic of U.S. military imperialism and/or hegemony. During June 1982, Soviet media allocated a significant amount of space and feature (background) articles to the topic of Rapid Deployment Forces, as an instrument of U.S. imperialism. One feature article in the Soviet press stressed that:

"...current United States policy includes a self-appointed right to judge and punish other countries or to intervene militarily whenever convenient to U.S. interests. The Rapid Deployment Forces were created in order to back this self-appointed right."

The Soviet media proclaimed that the Pentagon plans to obtain military supremacy (over the USSR) by 1990. Several long feature articles headlined that the U.S. "takes another step towards the military build-up in space; the Pentagon plans to activate a new space command center at Colorado Springs."

Soviet propagandists stressed that the European Common Market will not support Reagan's economic (war) sanctions against the USSR. The Soviet press headlined that:

- U.S. decision to expand anti-Soviet economic sanctions dismays West Europe!
- Europe will not support economic sanctions!

In May 1982, Moscow initiated a significant propaganda effort to support the theme that the "USSR is serious about nuclear arms control - U.S. should be too!" In June, the Soviets continued to emphasize that "USSR favors immediate disarmament, an end to the arms race, and the prevention of nuclear war." The overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda arguments were contained in a long feature article which was headlined: "A KEY PROBLEM OF MODERN TIMES -DISARMAMENT!" The newspaper article emphasized that:

"...Washington continues to take a course towards confrontation with the USSR by increasing its nuclear and chemical arsenals, and refusing to deal seriously with disarmament talks. USSR, on the other hand, has promised not to use nuclear weapons first. War means the end of humanity and civilization! A limited nuclear war is unlikely to remain limited. It remains for other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet example. The USSR will always remain capable of defense."

Moscow repeatedly emphasized and emphatically articulated that a key factor in disarmament is maintaining military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. Russian propagandists underscored that "concrete steps must be taken in this direction...the U.S. is not taking this approach, and is instead insistent on military supremacy." According to the Kremlin, "so far, the USSR has made the only constructive steps towards disarmament."

As stated in previous reports, the major emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to the topics of American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are based on selected U.S. foreign policy and/or international events. In June, Russian propagandists headlined and highlighted:

- U.S. is accomplice to Israeli aggression in Lebanon!
- Washington cooperates with China in intelligence and espionage!
- Reagan continues to support El Salvador!
- Korea is a divided country due to the evil of U.S. imperialism!

As expected, Soviet propagandists vigorously exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Since February 1982, Soviet rhetoric vehemently denounced all actions and events associated with the likelihood of armed conflict between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon. Approximately 23 percent of the newspaper space, allocated to the war in Lebanon, directly and scathingly denounced U.S. assistance and military aid to Israel. Soviet rhetoric underscored and headlined that:

- Reagan knew of and approved Israeli plans to invade Lebanon.

- U.S. is responsible for Israeli aggression.
- Washington wants to control Lebanon.
- Pentagon supplied Israel with the arms that it used for the Lebanese invasion.

The Soviet media gave minimum coverage to the actions between Israeli and Syrian military forces. It was emphasized, however, that "Israeli troops are using U.S. made chemical artillery weapons in attacks on PLO and Syrians."

Russian media continued to provide extensive coverage of events in the South Atlantic. The focus, tone and scope of the newspaper articles in the Soviet press were stern and hostile toward Great Britain and the United States. The Kremlin headlined:

- U.S. supports British invasion in the Falklands for the same reasons it supports Israel in Lebanon.
- Argentina denounces U.S.-NATO support for England.
- Argentine president says that U.S. is enemy of Argentina.

Soviet coverage of events in Poland declined again in June. The principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed that CIA and other "enemies" are attempting to destabilize Poland. One long feature article stressed:

"(the) Polish delegate at the United Nations committee on information protested that Western European radio stations continue their anti-Polish campaign. U.S. and NATO allies also continue in their attempts to destabilize Poland. They continue to support anti-socialist groups in Poland. These groups plan strikes and armed counterrevolution."

In June of 1982, the Soviet media initiated an extensive, systematic propaganda campaign to support Breshnev's food program as outlined in his speech of May 24 to the CPSU, Central Committee. All segments of Soviet society were urged to cooperate in the production of food and food products. The Soviet military energetically participated in this campaign. Selected abstracts that reveal the scope and focus of newspaper articles are presented below:

"Siberian units enthusiastically participate in new food program. They have expanded their livestock facilities as well as their vegetable and fruit gardens...All reserves are in action!"

"The central food directorate of the Soviet defense ministry is establishing new and more efficient programs for the military state farms and food collectives. The military state farms are urged to improve and increase production and expand facilities in order to participate in Brezhnev's food program."

"Military logistic units are studying Brezhnev's food program, and intend to participate by increasing their own livestock, and expanding facilities for vegetable and fruit gardens and canning facilities. They will also conserve food."

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent coverage of topics and official comment (in the Soviet military press) critical in tone about (1) selected Soviet military actions and (2) performance and/or activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. Articles critical in tone emphasized that:

- Military officers must master technical skills, weapons and be able to motivate their soldiers;
- Political officers and commanders must do better in order to improve troop morale and discipline;
- Party organizations must firmly and consistently follow the correct (CPSU) line in military service and training;
- Military commanders must be demanding, strict and set the example for correct behavior and discipline;
- All military units must "do better" to conserve food, energy and other resources; and
- Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over three years -- June 1979 through June 1982. During this period, almost 40,800 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during June 1982.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star. With a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Soviet defense establishment. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In June 1982, over 33 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage reflected an increase of six percent from the previous month. This increase was primarily due to the added media coverage given to several international events - the invasion of Lebanon by Israel and the World Cup Soccer tournament in Spain. During the past three years, the average amount of space allocated to foreign coverage, by the editors of Red Star was 30 percent of the total space.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in June 1982 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Jun 1982</u>	<u>May 1982</u>	<u>June 1979 - Apr 1982</u>
1. United States	21.50%	25.69%	29.30%
2. Isreal/Lebanon	13.32%	2.06%	2.38%
3. France	9.00%	0.95%	1.03%
4. United Kingdom/Argentina	5.43%	17.26%	1.79%
5. World Cup Soccer	5.55%	0.00%	0.00%
6. Bulgaria	3.01%	0.67%	1.16%
7. Afghanistan	1.88%	1.02%	4.02%
8. Czechoslovakia	1.85%	1.65%	1.65%
9. NATO	1.75%	2.73%	2.00%
10. Warsaw Pact	1.75%	1.99%	2.38%
11. Vietnam	1.50%	0.25%	2.19%
12. Poland	1.12%	1.92%	4.58%
13. China	1.00%	2.60%	3.38%
14. India	1.00%	0.17%	1.58%

GENERAL

As a matter of propaganda policy, the editors of Red Star and other Soviet propaganda media underscore selected national anniversaries, significant political/military events (mostly in socialist countries), and "friendship visits" of foreign and Soviet dignitaries and delegations.

France

France received nine percent of the foreign coverage in the June editions of Red Star; this increased coverage was due to the French-Soviet cosmonaut team aboard Soyuz T-6, which was launched on 24 June 1982. This important event was headlined and received page one coverage. The Soviet press and propagandists highlighted the following themes:

- USSR places a high priority on international cooperation in space.
- Soviet-French space expedition is a landmark in detente and co-operation in space.
- USSR and France have begun a new stage in Soviet-French relations.

Numerous press conferences and background briefings were held at the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs to exploit the joint French-Soviet space expedition. Examples of the scope and tone of Soviet press articles that described this event are contained below:

"French-Soviet cosmonaut team on Soyuz T-6 carry out complex procedure in order to hook-up successfully with Salyut-7 space station, French-Soviet cosmonaut team took many months to prepare for joint space mission, a landmark in French-Soviet relations."

"French-Soviet cosmonaut team begins joint work, experiments on Salyut-7 and Soyuz T-6. In the next seven days the team will conduct bio-medical, technological, astrophysical experiments, and observe and photograph the earth's atmosphere and surface."

"French-Soviet cosmonaut team on Salyut 7 space complex continue experiments and work as scheduled. Cosmonauts feel fine. French President and Brezhnev send congratulations in regard to space venture. This joint space mission is a landmark in Soviet-French relations."

"Newspapers all over the world comment on the joint Soviet-French space mission. This is a great example of cooperation possible between East and West."

"Update on Soviet-French space expedition! Cosmonauts conduct biomedical, astrophysical experiments. They also conducted gamma-ray, X-ray research and mixed new materials in Kristallmagma F electric furnace."

Bulgaria

The increased coverage provided to Bulgaria (see Table 1) was due to several events and/or activities pertaining to communism and Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Celebrations were held in Sophia, Bulgaria and Moscow to honor and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the "famous communist and revolutionary leader, G. Dimitrov." A second event that occurred in Bulgaria was the Warsaw Pact conference of "ideological workers from the political organs of Warsaw Pact armies." This conference was held in Sophia, and discussed the necessity for improved ideological training of all military in the Warsaw Pact armies. The third event pertained to the Moscow visit of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria (on June 21). The discussions primarily concerned "Soviet-Bulgarian political/economic issues."

Czechoslovakia

The editors of Red Star provided the normal scope of print coverage to the friendship visit to Moscow of Czechoslovakian government delegation headed by President Husak. The expected range of protocol and honors were provided by the Russians to the delegation from Prague. Soviet media emphasized that the

"USSR and Czechoslovakia want to prevent nuclear war, they support disarmament and detente."

UNITED STATES

In June 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated about 22 percent of its space, devoted to international events and foreign affairs, to the United States - this amount represented a decrease in coverage of more than four percent from the previous month. It should be noted that during the past 37 months (see Table 1), the average allocation of print space devoted to the United States has been 29.30 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for foreign states and international events.

As noted below, June was a "high pressure" month for the editors of Red Star. The four percent decrease in coverage of the United States was due to the "editorial competition" for space caused by the high propaganda value to the Soviets of international events such as the war in Lebanon (see Table 1).

For over three years Soviet propagandists have highlighted and stressed those topics and events that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of imperialism and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In June 1982, this propaganda strategy continued - in fact, it was accelerated. Moscow emphasized that the "Reagan policy toward the USSR is one of direct opposition." The Soviets also underlined that there is a significant "worsening" of U.S.-Soviet relations. Added emphasis was given to the topic that "Washington is accelerating the production of nuclear weapons, and the U.S. will manufacture over 23,000 nuclear warheads in the next decade." One background article in Red Star reported that:

"Presently, the United States is manufacturing six kinds of nuclear warheads including some for the MK-12A missiles, Minuteman III missiles, and Trident I missiles. Over sixteen other types of warheads are in production for MX and Pershing II..."

For the most part, the Soviet media "underplayed" Reagan's European tour. Moscow emphasized that Reagan's policy of "confrontation and dictatorship" did not work. Reagan could not and did not stop the European peace movements. Several articles that reflect the tone and scope of Soviet propaganda about the presidential visit to Europe are presented below:

"Reagan finished European tour and summit in Versailles. Reagan intended to strengthen U.S. leadership, to gain support for U.S. policies, to put down European peace movements and Soviet peace policy. The leaders of the seven European countries at summit seemed to accept Reaganomics and Reagan's policies. But Reagan could not

and cannot stop European peace movements. Reagan urged European leaders to increase arms, nuclear weapons and military forces. He criticized the USSR."

"Reagan completes visit to West Europe. His trip was not fruitful. Fundamental differences remain a big problem between U.S. and West Europe. Europe blames Reaganomics for their economic problems. U.S. wants Western Europe to decrease trade with the socialist block. West Europe wants both detente and disarmament. The Western European governments were not charmed by Reagan."

"In Bonn, Reagan urged Europe to join his crusade against the Soviet Union. The President said that the American increase in its military forces will not hurt Europe; U.S. military supremacy will bring peace. Reagan said the European shores and borders are U.S. shores and borders. He discussed the Soviet threat repeatedly. In the middle of his summit in Versailles, Israel attacked Lebanon. No one at the summit protested. In West Berlin Reagan again denounced the USSR. U.S. wants to bring back the cold war."

The resignation of former Secretary of State Haig, received minimum coverage in the Soviet press. Red Star reported that:

"Haig Resigns! George Schultz is appointed to become U.S. Secretary of State. Reagan announces Haig's resignation at a special news conference. The reasons for Haig's resignation are not given. Haig says U.S. foreign policy has become different from the one that he and Reagan worked out. Haig supported a dialogue between the U.S. and the USSR. Current policy differs."

"Haig resignation was due to irreconcilable differences with the U.S. (Reagan) administration. Many newspapers in the U.S. reported on the resignation. The N.Y. Times said it was due to a loss of confidence of NATO allies in the U.S., because of Reagan's attitude and hard line regarding detente. Indeed, since Reagan has been President of the U.S., detente and disarmament have been eliminated from U.S. policy. Haig could no longer stand for Reagan's militarism and pathological policies."

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect highly nega-

tive views of policies and activities of the United States. For over three years, the United States has received an average of over 57 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in June it was 48 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>June 1982</u>	<u>May 1982</u>	<u>June 79 - April 82</u>
1. United States	48.57%	44.81%	57.62%
2. Israel	31.30%	3.65%	5.04%
3. United Kingdom	12.10%	30.78%	3.10%
4. China	2.40%	3.78%	6.99%
5. South Africa	1.37%	0.96%	2.30%
6. El Salvador	0.83%	1.03%	1.08%
7. South Korea	0.69%	0.07%	0.82%
8. Japan	0.59%	1.11%	3.66%
9. Guatemala	0.51%	0.15%	0.11%
10. Australia	0.39%	----	----

As in previous months, over 99.6 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was highly critical and/or negative in tone - only 0.4 percent was favorable in tone.

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony - as a threat to peace; (2) arms production and development of military technology - the arms race and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs - as a threat to the world. The propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and remarkably consistent for over three years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1982												1981		
	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	
US Military/ Political Hegemony	39%	20%	37%	41%	41%	40%	33%	48%	53%	55%	29%	45%	30%	35%	
US Military Budget-Arms Race	30%	47%	40%	38%	37%	31%	39%	36%	30%	26%	48%	32%	45%	34%	
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	23%	31%	18%	17%	13%	23%	23%	10%	13%	14%	19%	20%	21%	25%	
All Other	08%	02%	05%	04%	09%	06%	05%	06%	04%	05%	04%	03%	04%	06%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Soviet propagandists use every advantage to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press in its effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination, and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda. It is apparent from the data in Table 3 that the principal themes used to exploit and articulate this objective are U.S. military and political hegemony and the arms race.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In June 1982, almost 40 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism) - this was 19 percent more space than was allocated for this propaganda theme in May (see Table 3).

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflects geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme - U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>1982</u>		<u>Feb</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>1981</u>	
			<u>Apr</u>	<u>Mar</u>				<u>Nov</u>	<u>Oct</u>
1. World Wide	36%	14%	02%	10%	18%	10%	07%	12%	27%
2. Europe	30%	32%	11%	20%	26%	58%	54%	25%	29%
3. Indian Ocean and Middle East	24%	03%	31%	34%	10%	17%	15%	19%	13%
4. Central America/Caribbean ...	06%	16%	28%	32%	32%	08%	14%	21%	06%
5. Asia/Pacific	04%	24%	28%	04%	14%	06%	08%	09%	25%
6. Other	00%	11%	00%	00%	00%	01%	02%	14%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Rapid Deployment Forces

To the Soviet media, U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces have become symbolic of United States military hegemony. In June 1982, Soviet propagandists allocated a significant amount of space and feature (background) articles to the topic of Rapid Deployment Forces, as an instrument of U.S. imperialism. The following abstracts reflect the overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Rapid Deployment Forces.

"Future plans for Rapid Deployment Forces include forming an independent united command of U.S. military forces in Southwest Asia capable of rapid deployment of its own forces in that region. This command will be located in the Middle East or East Africa. Other problems, such as rapid transport of men and technology to areas over 10,000 km from the U.S., material and technical maintenance of forces, activities in the desert, mountainous areas, etc. are being dealt with currently. The Pentagon will construct and modernize military bases in all regions that are of vital interest to the U.S."

"Rapid Deployment Forces of the U.S.! Current U.S. policy includes a self-appointed right to judge and punish other countries or to intervene militarily whenever convenient to U.S. interests. The Rapid Deployment Forces were created in order to back this self-appointed right. The concept for the employment of these forces go back to 1977: a special contingent of military forces was needed to protect and expand U.S. vital interests. Then with the fall of the Shah of Iran, the process of forming such a contingent was accelerated."

"Rapid Deployment Forces consist of over 200,000 regular army forces (100,000 reserve forces) and a staff of 260.

Above all, these forces were intended for action in Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf. Any combination of military services and arms can be included in the Rapid Deployment Forces. Currently, the 82nd Airborne Division, 24th Mechanized Division, two infantry brigades, eleven strategic air wings, two bomber squadrons, three air carrier groups, two Marine infantry divisions are included in rapid deployment contingent."

CIA Plots and Electronic Espionage

Soviet media and propaganda have been very consistent and most rigid in exploiting the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency as symbolic of U.S. political/military hegemony. Some examples are:

"Electronic Ear of Washington! The United States has an entire family of intelligence agencies which include: NSA, CIA, Naval Intelligence, Army Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, etc. Often these agencies use electronic espionage to garner secrets of foreign governments. The electronic technology used by American spy centers includes everything from bugs to spy satellites. NSA plays a major role in electronic espionage. Each year, NSA spends over \$1.3 billion and employs over 14,000 technicians. The NSA uses radar, infrared and optical technology to gather intelligence."

"Most of the U.S. electronic espionage is used to gather intelligence in regard to the USSR and socialist countries. America uses many of its bases all over the world to listen to signals at great distances. U.S. Navy radioelectronic technology on submarines and surface ships are very important. The advent of microcomputer technology has opened new doors in computer intelligence-gathering. Espionage agents can carry concealed microcomputers and microelectronic devices anywhere."

"CIA is continuing its activities against Nicaragua. The CIA is supplying money and arms to counterrevolutionaries in Honduras and Costa Rica near the Nicaraguan border. CIA provides money to various anti-Nicaraguan political/military groups."

"A Radio Free Europe employee (CIA spy) M. Lyach appeared on Polish television to denounce CIA activities against Poland. CIA has had a plot (for a long time) to use religious holidays in Poland to incite anti-government movements, in order to prevent normalization of Poland."

Reagan Continues Militarism and Rude Anti-Soviet Rhetoric

Soviet propaganda strongly underscored that "Reagan is returning to cold war policies." A constant theme, expressed by all Russian media was that America continues to conduct a massive world-wide anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. It was emphasized that some Americans support and justify the use of nuclear war in order to destroy Soviet communism. It was headlined that the "Pentagon plans to obtain military supremacy (over the USSR) by 1990." According to Moscow, America is spending billions on an aggressive build-up in space. Several articles stressed that the U.S. "takes another step towards military build-up in space; the Pentagon plans to activate a new space command center at Colorado Springs."

Soviet propagandists stressed that the European Common Market will not support Reagan's economic (war) sanctions against the USSR. The Soviet press headlined that:

- U.S. decision to expand anti-Soviet economic sanctions dismays West Europe.
- Europe will not support economic sanctions.

Some additional abstracts from Red Star that reveal the tone and substance of Soviet propaganda about U.S. Military/Political Hegemony are presented below:

"The United States is turning the Mediterranean island of Pantelleria into a giant military base. The Pentagon is increasing its military activities on the island, a bastion of NATO. U.S. and NATO are increasing military activities, maneuvers in the Mediterranean. U.S. is threat to peace!"

"Reagan wants the capability to fight war in many regions of the world at once (horizontal and geographical escalation). Weinberger's premise is that the USSR wants to undermine U.S. interests world wide. Therefore, Washington must oppose USSR. Russia's stand for peace and disarmament is being ignored by Reagan. U.S. not USSR is threat to the world. American soldiers are stationed over the globe. U.S. plans to build more bases overseas to hold more soldiers and arms. USSR, at the same time, must always be ready to oppose any imperialist adventure."

"Pentagon intends to continue military build-up in Micronesia. Nuclear tests conducted by U.S. in Micronesia caused many deaths from radiation. U.S., contrary to United Nations decisions, will continue to use Micronesia as part of U.S. military strategy. The people of Micronesia do not support American plans."

"America is using Costa Rica as a base of military activities against Nicaragua. U.S. wants to send multi-national forces into Costa Rica to patrol border near Nicaragua. During talks with the Costa Rican government, Washington pressures them by emphasizing communist threat."

"Washington is expanding its military activities in Norway. U.S. and Norway are conducting talks about deployment of U.S. heavy weapons in Norway."

"Mauritius wants the U.S. to return Diego Garcia to its rightful owners. The original inhabitants were forced from the island so the U.S. could construct its military bases."

"Washington fully supports Israel. U.S. and Israel claim they are establishing peace, but at a very high price. Israel wanted to avoid attack from the North, but there was no such attack. Israel attacked. Begin meets with Reagan and both are pleased by talks. The language of those aggressors is to explain the invasion by claiming it was done in order to defend Israel. Does defending a country call for a complete invasion of a neighboring country?"

"U.S. military helicopters (from a U.S. Navy frigate) violate Nicaraguan air space."

"Since Reagan has been president, Washington has taken an open support for the bloody regime in Guatemala. U.S. has recently sponsored elections in Guatemala. The elections were followed by a coup. The new government has destroyed over 25 villages in the past two months."

"Begin's visit to Washington has led to strong U.S. support for aggression by Israel. Israel wants U.S. military forces to keep peace in Lebanon, establish a buffer zone. Israel, depends on U.S. support and is continuing massive destruction of towns in Lebanon. Thousands have been killed or wounded. Israeli artillery continue to shell Syrian troops."

"Another Veto! U.S. vetoes United Nations Security Council resolution for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. U.S. has no respect for the United Nations."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In June, Moscow initiated a major propaganda effort to support its theme that the "USSR IS SERIOUS ABOUT NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL - U.S. SHOULD BE TOO!" In June 1982, the Soviets continued to emphasize that "USSR favors immediate disarmament, an end to the arms race, and the prevention of nuclear war." The overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda arguments were contained in a long feature article in Red Star that was headlined "A KEY PROBLEM OF MODERN TIMES - DISARMAMENT!" The article emphasized that:

"...Washington continues to take a course towards confrontation with the USSR by increasing its nuclear and chemical arsenals, and refusing to deal seriously with disarmament talks. USSR, on the other hand, has promised not to use nuclear weapons first. War means the end of humanity and civilization! A limited nuclear war is unlikely to remain limited. It remains for other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet example. The USSR will always remain capable of defense."

Feature stories in the Soviet press headlined the following topics concerning the arms race and disarmament:

- U.S. is accelerating its production of all nuclear weapons!
- Washington continues to increase the production of nuclear weapons and delays disarmament talks!
- Reagan's Hypocrisy! (In regard to arms limitation.)
- Window of vulnerability or nuclear loophole?

In June 1982, the editors of Red Star were particularly critical of Reagan's speech to the United Nations General Assembly, and all other U.S. announcements and policy statements concerning nuclear weapons control and disarmament. The Soviet press underscored and headlined that:

"Reagan speaks on disarmament at UN General Assembly Special Session! Reagan only wants to justify U.S. military policies. He criticizes USSR, Warsaw Pact and claims U.S. has never been an aggressor. In the eyes of the world, however, U.S. was the aggressor in Vietnam. He claimed that the USSR has increased its nuclear weapons at an unprecedented rate, while the U.S. has been reserved. Washington wants the zero variant approach which would give U.S. military supremacy. USSR cannot accept this. Reagan still maintains his previous position in regard to disarmament."

"During his speech at the United Nations in regard to disarmament, Reagan refused to promise not to use nuclear arms first (as USSR has promised). Many governments as well as world public opinion (and groups in the U.S.) have criticized Reagan for this stubbornness. In his speech he focused on criticizing the USSR, rather than putting forth constructive steps that Washington might take."

"The New York Times says that the U.S. must take a positive and serious approach towards the start of arms reduction talks. USSR is serious about nuclear arms control, U.S. should be too. After all, it was the U.S. that did not ratify the SALT 2 agreement. The interests of both sides must be considered, not just one side."

"Washington's Hypocrisy! New York Times articles describes Reagan's hypocrisy in regard to disarmament. Washington wants the USSR to disarm, while the Pentagon increases its arsenals. U.S. is demanding more from Moscow, and less from itself. Reagan plans to continue building B-1, MX, Trident II in order to ensure capability to conduct the first strike. In spite of Reagan's obvious intentions, U.S. will begin Salt talks in Geneva. That is U.S. hypocrisy!"

Moscow emphasized and repeatedly noted that a key factor in disarmament is maintaining military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. Russian propagandists underscored that "concrete steps must be taken in this direction...the U.S. is not taking this approach, and is instead insistent on military supremacy." According to the Kremlin, "so far, the USSR has made the only constructive steps towards disarmament."

Selected abstracts from Red Star feature stories pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the Soviet peace offensive are presented below:

Weapons Development/First Strike

"Washington Wants Military Supremacy Over USSR! The latest U.S. policy towards USSR is one of direct opposition to the Soviet Union all over the world. The Pentagon wants the capability to carry out the first strike. An article in Foreign Affairs argued that the U.S. should pledge that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. This article, hailed internationally, has been criticized by the Reagan administration."

"The Pentagon is increasing its chemical arsenals, laser weapons, missiles, etc. Washington will deploy new nuclear missiles to West Germany and Europe, and will build additional military bases all over the world. U.S. continues its campaign of anti-Soviet espionage, anti-Polish propaganda, etc. Reagan's military crusade is directed against communist countries. USSR, on the other hand supports peace, detente and disarmament. USSR was the first to promise not to be the first nation to use nuclear weapons. But the USSR will quickly respond to any threat!"

"The Pentagon is testing hypersonic air guided anti-tank HVM missiles for the A-10 and F-16 aircraft. These missiles will be used for ground targets."

"U.S. is testing pilotless aircraft which will be used to gather intelligence."

"Pentagon plans to replace its 20mm Vulcan cannon. U.S. is testing self-propelled anti-air artillery - Sgt. York. It is armed with two Sedish 40mm L-70 cannons, mounted on the M48A5 tank chasis. It can fire 310 rounds per minute at a range of three to four km."

Space Shuttle

"Space Shuttle Columbia takes off flying military cargo, coded DOD-82-1. The Pentagon claims that the cargo is very secret. The Pentagon plans to use the shuttle extensively for military cargo and purposes."

"Once again, shuttle craft Columbia is having problems, Columbia lost two solid-propellant boosters worth \$56 million. In orbit, one of the engine's orientations was not hermetical. Before take-off, several of the tiles had to be repaired."

Arms Control and Reduction

"United States and the Soviet Union agree to resume talks in Geneva on decreasing the number of strategic weapons."

"Washington continues to increase nuclear weapons and delay U.S.-USSR disarmament talks. U.S. justifies this with the theory of window of vulnerability, which insists that the USSR has nuclear superiority. Reagan is willing to

discuss disarmament of Soviet ICBM's, but will not mention MX, Trident II, strategic bombers, etc. The window of vulnerability is more like nuclear loopholes for a first strike. Even more laughable is Reagan's zero variant suggestion. USSR had even frozen production of its European-based missiles, but now the U.S. must become serious about disarming."

"The window of vulnerability or nuclear loophole! While the USSR is intent on nuclear disarmament, Washington is increasing its nuclear arsenal. USSR supports SALT 2, U.S. killed SALT 2. The USSR strongly supports a radical cut-back in strategic arms and has suggested repeatedly that U.S. and USSR renew disarmament talks. How has the U.S. reacted? Washington has postponed such talks repeatedly. In addition, U.S. has come up with suggestions which are unacceptable to the USSR, because they allow the Pentagon to increase certain nuclear systems while the USSR is disarming."

"President Reagan insists that USSR's support of peace and disarmament is not real. He continues to claim that the USSR is a threat to world peace, because of its massive arms build-up. Reagan even claims that the USSR is behind the peace movement in Europe. When Ann Landers' readers sent letters to Reagan in regard to peace, he wrote to them (through her column) telling them to send letters to Brezhnev. But it is the United States that is increasing its arsenals and developing new weapons and opposes arms reduction."

"U.S. public opinion is disturbed by the worsening of U.S.-Soviet relations and Reagan's pro-military policies and plans to increase nuclear weapons. The Pentagon's worldwide military build-up endangers world peace and security."

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In June 1982, Soviet propagandists placed somewhat less emphasis on exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security subjects than in the previous month. The amount of space allocated to the various topics in this theme was 23 percent of the total coverage of the United States (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the period of November 1981 through June 1982 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Jun 1982*	May 1982*	Apr 1982*	Mar 1982*	Feb 1982*	Jan 1981*	Dec 1981*	Nov 1981*
1. Europe/NATO	15%	62%	11%	32%	12%	07%	00%	08%
2. Middle East	56%	13%	40%	25%	29%	49%	72%	24%
3. China	17%	09%	32%	07%	12%	17%	05%	30%
4. Asia/Pacific	09%	04%	07%	11%	08%	09%	15%	34%
5. Latin America	03%	02%	03%	05%	29%	05%	02%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

As noted in previous reports, the major emphasis and focus given by Kremlin propagandists to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are based on selected U.S. foreign policy issues and/or international events. In June, Russian propaganda headlined and highlighted:

- U.S. is accomplice to Israel aggression in Lebanon!
- Washington cooperates with China in intelligence and espionage!
- Reagan continues to support El Salvador!
- Korea is a divided country due to evil of U.S. imperialism!

As expected, Soviet propagandists provided their audience with extensive and detailed coverage of United States military cooperation and assistance provided to Israel. A primary propaganda theme exploited by Moscow was that "the United States is behind the aggressor!" Abstracts of selected feature stories that reflect the overall tone of Soviet propaganda in regard to U.S. aid to Israel are below:

"Washington is responsible! Israeli aggression in Lebanon has been supported by the U.S. So far Reagan has been silent about the invasion. Israel wants a security zone of 45 km in Lebanon and also wants multi-national forces headed by U.S. military troops in Lebanon. In fact, the U.S. wants Israel to destroy the PLO and wants to strengthen its (own) position in the Middle East. Israeli invasion satisfies U.S. policy in the Middle East."

"U.S. knew about and supported Israeli plans to invade Lebanon! U.S. envoy P. Habib and the Israeli command have issued a series of political conditions to Lebanon which

endangers the future existence of Lebanese sovereignty. Israel used U.S. supplied arms and weapons in this invasion. Begin is in Washington to discuss Lebanon. Reagan has not uttered a single word about human rights of Palestinians or Lebanese in this situation. Haig says that the U.S. supports the invasion."

"Washington is behind the aggressor. U.S. supplied Israel with weapons for the invasion. U.S. and Israel want to destroy the PLO. Israel wants U.S. and Israel to control Lebanon. In spite of world public opinion and opposition to the invasion, Israel is continuing its aggression with the full support of the U.S. government. This invasion has come at a time when the U.S. is also supporting the British invasion in the Falklands. Israeli invasion in Lebanon gives Washington a strategic advantage in the Middle East. Israel want multi-national forces in Lebanon under U.S. control."

"U.S. supplied Israel with the arms that it used in Lebanese invasion. White House envoy Philip Habib, calls for PLO surrender; Begin meets with Haig in New York. Haig insures Begin of U.S. support."

"Reagan knew and approved of Israeli plans to invade Lebanon. Israel is using cluster bombs supplied by the Pentagon. Israel wants U.S. troops in Lebanon. Reagan only sent a letter asking Begin to stop the attack, did not condemn the invasion.

Additional abstracts of selected feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone, focus and scope of the Soviet propaganda strategy of the subject of U.S. military assistance and mutual security relations are presented below:

"U.S. plans to sell LANDAT-D to China for intelligence gathering. China has not disappointed Washington, it has supplied U.S. with intelligence about Middle Eastern countries. CIA uses the information and eventually gives it to Israel. U.S. may even construct Voice of America transmitters in China. Washington already sponsors Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, a radio station in China. U.S. is not worried about the amount or kind of spy technology it supplies to China. Reagan plans to expand this kind of cooperation."

"With subversive goals - U.S.-Chinese special services co-operation. Since the 1970's, U.S. and Chinese intelli-

gence agencies have cooperated in espionage against the USSR and other countries. U.S. and China have built a joint electronic spy center on the Soviet-Chinese border. Washington can detect the launching of Soviet satellites, rockets. U.S. cooperation with China is helping China to make rapid technological progress, especially in radio espionage. The latest joint projects includes the establishment of spy centers near India and Afghanistan."

"Each year the foreign military aid packages from the U.S. to other countries gets bigger. Washington even encourages Pakistan to develop A-bomb by selling it F-16s. In return, Pakistan will be U.S. gendarme in the region. Many countries receiving arms from the U.S. are subsequently dependent on U.S. for spare parts. But eventually, like Israel, South Africa, Chile and Brazil they will manufacture their own arms and spare parts, based on U.S. military technology. This endangers world peace. Unfortunately, U.S. often supports the wrong countries, like El Salvador."

"U.S. and Japanese Army officers conduct (CPX) joint command exercises in Hawaii. Over 60 Japanese and 250 U.S. rapid deployment officers participated in the CPX."

"Pentagon plans to sell Trident-2 missiles to England. The Trident-2 missile has a range of over 6,500 miles. It will be deployed on submarines."

"U.S. continues to support El Salvador. Washington will supply El Salvador with six bombers, four spy planes and two transport aircraft by the end of 1982. So far in 1982, the Pentagon has given El Salvador over \$81 million in weapons."

"U.S. Seventh Fleet commander visits Thailand to discuss military cooperation with top Thai military leaders. Malaysia plans to buy 88 A-4 Skyhawks from the Pentagon."

"Reagan continues to supply military aid to puppet regime in El Salvador."

"U.S. supported British invasion in Falklands for the same reasons it supports Israel invasion in Lebanon. U.S. will be invited to build bases, deploy military forces in the Falklands and Lebanon. This will strengthen the U.S. military position in the South Atlantic and Middle East. U.S. involvement in both wars has caused increase in world tension."

"Korea is a divided country due to the evil of U.S. imperialism. North Korea wants a united Korea. The World Peace Council has designated June to be the month of solidarity with the Korean people's fight for a united Korea. U.S. has not withdrawn its troops from South Korea, and does not intend to withdraw its military forces from Korea. In fact the U.S. and South Korea plan to increase joint military activities and cooperation."

OTHER THEMES

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past 15 months an average of six percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in June 1982 it was eight percent.

Moscow consistently publicizes tragic events and bad news pertaining to the social, economic and military/political subjects. Abstracts of selected Red Star feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone and scope of "other themes" articles pertaining to the U.S. are presented below:

"Many criminals in the United States are not jailed because they are members of the elite and are very rich. For example, William Smith stole \$175,000, but because he was a high ranking government official he wasn't even tried. Labor secretary R. Donovan has known ties with the Mafia."

"Acid rain in the United States. Industrial pollution in many parts of the U.S. affects rain which falls to earth and poisons many water reservoirs, kills plants and damages many buildings."

"A U.S. pilot, S. Lin, shot down three Mexican custom aircraft during a chase. He smuggled over \$355,000 of electronic equipment into Mexico from Texas."

"In May 1982, over 10.5 million Americans were unemployed. Unemployment continues to grow in the U.S., in fact 49.8 percent of all young blacks are unemployed."

"In the early 1970s, the U.S. and USSR signed agreements in regard to cooperation in space, medicine, energy, etc. Now these agreements have run out and U.S. has said nothing about renewing them. By not renewing these agreements, Washington is hurting both countries, not just the USSR."

THE WAR IN LEBANON

As expected, Soviet propagandists vigorously exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Since February 1982, Soviet rhetoric unsparingly denounced actions and events associated with the likelihood of armed conflict between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon. The Israeli attack should have been no surprise to the readers of Red Star.

Approximately 23 percent of Red Star's space, allocated to the war in Lebanon, directly and fully exploited U.S. assistance and military aid to Israel. Soviet rhetoric underscored and headlined that:

- Reagan knew (of) and approved Israeli plans to invade Lebanon!
- U.S. is responsible for Israeli aggression!
- Washington wants to control Lebanon!
- Pentagon supplied Israel the arms that it used for Lebanese invasion!

It should be noted that the editor's of Red Star gave minimum coverage to actions between Israeli and Syrian forces. It was emphasized that "Israeli troops are using U.S. made chemical artillery weapons in attacks on PLO and Syrians." On the 22nd of June, Red Star reported the following in regard to Syria:

"Syria's Just Position! Syria says that U.S. and Israel worked together to plan the invasion in Lebanon. Syria demands the withdrawal of Israeli troops. Israel was first to violate the cease-fire. Syrian troops will be withdrawn when other foreign troops are withdrawn under United Nations Security Council supervision. Right now, it is Israel that is dictating terms of peace and Syria does not recognize Israeli authority. The USSR is a friend of Syria and Palestine."

Abstracts from the Soviet media that presented the focus, scope and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the war in Lebanon are presented below:

June 1 - "Head of Israeli armed forces general staff, General Aitan, says that Israel will solve the problem of the PLO in Lebanon with a massive military operation. Israel is concentrating weapons and troops near Lebanese border."

- June 2 - "Israel is preparing to attack Lebanon. Israeli spy planes are flying missions over Tyre, Beirut and Said."
- June 8 - "TASS denounces Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Israel intends to wipe out the PLO; has totally ignored legal rights of Palestinians, U.N. laws. U.S. has supported Israeli invasion, has supplied arms. USSR demands an immediate end to the invasion."
- June 8 - Israeli troops continue massive aggression against Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Israel plans to wipe out PLO, to destroy idea of Palestinian autonomy. Israel continues to receive U.S. support. Many innocent civilians are killed."
- June 11 - "Soviet organizations unanimously denounce Israeli invasion in Lebanon and the merciless slaughter of Lebanese and Palestinians alike. Israel is in violation of U.N. law."
- June 13 - "Israeli planes bomb Beirut airport. All of West Beirut is under fire. Hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinians have been killed in the past few hours; in Sidon over 1,000 have been killed. Israel justifies breaking ceasefire by accusing PLO of breaking it first. Israel wants to wipe out PLO. PLO claims Israel has lost 124 tanks, 105 armored transport vehicles. Begin says Israel will not withdraw until certain conditions are met."
- June 13 - "(Soviet) World War II veterans criticize Israeli aggression in Lebanon and U.S. support for Israel."
- June 15 - "Soviet government officially denounces Israeli aggression in Lebanon and demands withdrawal of Israeli troops. Moscow will do everything in its power to bring peace to the area."
- June 15 - "Israeli military forces have surrounded Beirut, prepare to attack West Beirut. Thousands of Lebanese and towns have been destroyed. Israel plans to wipe out PLO and all Palestinians."

- June 16 - "Governments all over the world call for an end to Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Israeli forces have surrounded Beirut. Entire towns have been destroyed and many Lebanese have been killed. Israel is threatening to attack Beirut, the headquarters of the PLO. Lebanese government says 10,000 have been killed and 16,500 wounded. Israeli invasion was planned and approved during Defense Minister Sharon's visit to Washington."
- June 17 - "Countries all over the world demand Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Lebanese towns have been destroyed, hospitals cannot accommodate all of the wounded. Water, medicine and electricity are being withheld. Israeli troops have blockaded Lebanon. Israelis have destroyed PLO camps. Extreme right Christian groups are aiding Israelis against Syrians and PLO. U.S. wants to control Lebanon."
- June 18 - "With U.S. approval, Israel is continuing genocidal invasion in Lebanon. Over 30,000 have been killed and wounded. Many towns have been destroyed. Arafat demands U.S. intervention and the withdrawal of Israeli troops."
- June 19 - "Israelis are preparing for a long occupation of Lebanon. Israeli ships and artillery have been shelling Beirut and PLO camps. Arafat says PLO will not surrender. U.S. knew about and supported Israel's plan to invade Lebanon."
- June 19 - "Famous Soviet scientists, writers, composers sign petition to end Israeli aggression and genocide in Lebanon. Invasion must end. U.N. must help to stop bloodshed and restore sovereignty to Lebanon."
- June 20 - "Update on Lebanon! Israeli aggression continues. Troops are in Beirut. PLO will not surrender."
- June 22 - "Israel continues aggression in Lebanon. Israel violates cease-fire, shells Beirut day and night. Many civilians have been killed. PLO is fighting hard. Israel wants to completely destroy the PLO. Begin discusses plans to deploy U.S. troops with Reagan."

- June 23 - "Israeli aggression continues. Israeli Phantoms bomb Beirut. UNESCO quarters are damaged. Israel wants to wipe out PLO. Israel has full U.S. support. Arafat says invasion is U.S. invasion. Invasion has killed 30,000 and destroyed 38 towns."
- June 24 - "Press conference is held in Moscow to denounce Israeli aggression and to demonstrate support for PLO and Lebanese. The will of the patriots cannot be broken."
- June 25 - "Stop the Israeli aggressors! Israeli troops renew shelling of Syrian troops, and PLO. Israeli troops use American weapons. Washington supports the Israeli goal to smash PLO. The PLO is rallying and will fight hard."
- June 26 - "Foreigners leave Beirut due to Israeli attack. Western embassies have closed. Palestine Red Cross says Israel is lying about only hitting military targets. Many civilians have been killed or wounded. Over 110,000 are without shelter. Israel wants to destroy the Palestinian people, Israel is committing genocide, just as the Nazis did in World War II. U.S. supports Israel."
- June 26 - "Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Israeli and Syrian troops continue to fight on highway to Damascus, in Bekaa. Israelis continue to shell PLO camps in Beirut. Israeli troops are preparing to launch a final assault in order to destroy the PLO. Israel has U.S. support. So far Arab countries do not support U.S. envoy Habib in his attempt to isolate the PLO."
- June 27 - "Beastiality of Israel. Israeli crimes against Lebanon are equal to monstrous crimes committed by Nazis in World War II. Israeli troops are using U.S. made chemical artillery weapons in attacks on PLO and Syrians."
- June 29 - "Israel continues aggression! Washington is pressuring Lebanese government which is pressuring PLO to surrender. Arafat criticizes U.S. support of Israel. Reagan says that Israeli attack will result in a strong Lebanon. All positive solutions are turned down by Israel and the U.S."

June 30 - "Israel continues to prepare for attack on Beirut. Israel is concentrating troops for a final assault on Beirut in order to eliminate the PLO. U.S. and Israel call for official surrender and disarming of PLO. Arafat says PLO will continue to fight. U.S. administration is fully aware that Israel illegally used U.S. made cluster bombs in Lebanon."

ANGLO-ARGENTINE CONFLICT

Russian propagandists continued to provide its readers with extensive coverage of events in the Falklands. Over five percent of the total foreign coverage in Red Star reported activities and events associated with the war in the South Atlantic. The focus, tone and scope of the articles in the Soviet press were hostile toward Great Britain and the United States. The Kremlin headlined:

- U.S. supports British invasion in Falklands for same reason it supports Israel in Lebanon.
- Argentina denounces U.S.-NATO support for England.
- Argentine president says U.S. is enemy of Argentina.

The following abstracts summarize Soviet editorial and news comment concerning events and activities in the Falklands:

"A period of tense waiting! Sporadic clashes occur between British and Argentinian forces at Port Stanley. Argentina continues to attempt to find a peaceful solution. The British government refuses to release statistics on losses to press. Argentine papers claim 2,300 British soldiers have been killed or wounded. U.S. support for Britain has upset the people of Argentina."

"England continues to strengthen military position. Argentine planes conduct several air attacks on English positions. Argentine foreign minister denounces U.S.-NATO support for England, says they support colonialism. U.S. has broken treaty with Argentina. Men from the QE2 land on islands."

"Battle of Port Stanley. NBC reports many casualties for British forces. Argentinian aircraft surprise British forces and many are killed."

"British troops are 10-15 km from Port Stanley. British cruiser, Glamorgan, received direct hits - 9 died, over 17 wounded. Since the beginning of the war Britain has lost over 200 men."

"England and Argentina agree on a cease fire. Battle for Port Stanley is over. Argentina had to give up because it was not able to fight two powers like England and the U.S. Washington aided England to defeat Argentina. Many Latin American countries have lost faith in the U.S. It has cost England over one billion pounds to regain the Falklands. England plans to keep military forces in the Falklands."

"Loss of Port Stanley does not mean the end of the fight. Argentina expects a political solution, England must conduct talks. Thatcher refuses a diplomatic solution and wants to maintain colonialist rule. England plans to have a large military contingent on the islands; U.S. will participate."

"Britain used war in the Falklands to test new NATO weapons. U.S. and NATO support for Britain resulted in Argentine defeat. Britain is reinforcing its military forces in the Falklands."

POLAND

Red Star's coverage of events in Poland declined again in June - it was less than one percent of the total foreign news coverage (see Table 1). The principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed that CIA and other "enemies" are attempting to destabilize Poland. One long feature article stressed:

"(the) Polish delegate at the United Nations committee on information protested that Western European radio stations continue their anti-Polish campaign. U.S. and NATO allies also continue in their attempts to destabilize Poland. They continue to support anti-socialist groups in Poland. These groups plan strikes and armed counterrevolution."

Other articles focused on the Polish domestic situation and reported that:

"(the) Polish military council met in Warsaw to discuss social, political and economic problems. It was reported that the basic goals are being fulfilled. The country is becoming stable, but the economy is still weak. Martial law will continue, but the curfew and regulations will be changed gradually, as the situation improves."

"Martial law has improved stability in Poland. The U.S. is continuing its economic sanctions and anti-Polish activities."

AFGHANISTAN

The amount of space allocated by Soviet media to Afghanistan continued at a medium level, in June 1982 (see Table 1). The main thrust of Soviet propaganda underscored that: (1) Afghanistan army units continue to defeat counter-revolutionary bands and (2) the people are grateful to the government in Kabul. Abstracts of the following sample of Soviet propaganda articles reveal the overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Afghanistan.

"Afghanistan agrees to conduct talks with Pakistan with U.N. Secretary General as the mediator. This clearly indicates that Afghanistan is sincere in establishing good relations with its neighbors. Issues to be discussed will include foreign intervention in Afghanistan."

"Afghanistan army units clear counterrevolutionary bands out of the Panjshir region. The people are grateful to the Army."

"Building a new life! Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party is improving the life of the average citizen. The party's goals are to educate all of the people, to redistribute the land and give power to the people. Over 296,000 peasants have received 666,000 hectares of land. Over 600,000 people attended schools to learn how to read and write. The education process has become a very important goal of government. Efforts continue to liquidate the counterrevolutionaries."

"The trial of Maoist underground organization, Sama, begins in Kabul. Bandits from Sama planned to kidnap foreign diplomats in Kabul and to gain certain political goals. This terrorist organization had ties with counter-revolutionaries in Iran, Pakistan, China and West Germany."

CHINA

The amount of space allocated by the editors of Red Star to China continued at a very low level in June 1982. For the past three years, the average amount of print space allocated to China has been 3.4 percent of the total foreign space. In June it was only one percent. The negative/hostile tone, scope and major thrust of Soviet propaganda did not change significantly from previous months. Soviet propaganda continued to highlight that:

- For over a decade U.S. and Chinese intelligence agencies have co-operated in espionage against the USSR.
- U.S. plans to expand its "spy technology" with China.
- Chinese troops continue aggression against Vietnamese border villages.
- Pro-Chinese revolutionary bands continue to commit terrorist acts in various Indian states.
- U.S. alliance with China could cause war.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for June 1982, only 67 percent was allocated to domestic issues and comment in regard to military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. This represents a six percent decline in domestic coverage as compared with the previous month. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 50 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1982</u>										<u>1981</u>			
	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>
Soviet Military	57%	50%	63%	54%	65%	64%	60%	51%	66%	69%	69%	67%	67%	58%
Domestic Politics ...	13%	16%	09%	04%	06%	04%	11%	10%	07%	03%	04%	02%	06%	10%
Economy/Technology ..	05%	15%	06%	15%	06%	07%	04%	09%	06%	06%	05%	08%	05%	07%
Society/Culture	10%	10%	09%	14%	11%	14%	09%	09%	10%	09%	08%	10%	09%	09%
Foreign Affairs	09%	04%	05%	07%	03%	02%	09%	15%	06%	07%	05%	07%	08%	10%
Other	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%	09%	07%	06%	05%	06%	10%	06%	05%	06%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

In June 1982, the editors of Red Star provided extensive and repeated coverage of Brezhnev's food program as presented in his speech of May 24 to the CPSU Central Committee. All segments of the Soviet society were urged to cooperate in the conservation and production of food products. The following abstracts of feature articles reveal the scope and tone of coverage for this topic, as related to the military audience.

"Siberian units enthusiastically participate in new food program. They have expanded their livestock facilities as well as their vegetable and fruit gardens. Siberian military units have improved food management and distribution methods. All reserves are in action."

"The central food directorate of the Soviet defense ministry is establishing new and more efficient programs for the military state farms and food collectives. The military state farms are urged to improve and increase production and expand facilities in order to participate in Brezhnev's food program."

"Military logistic units are studying Brezhnev's food program, and intend to participate by increasing their own livestock, and expanding facilities for vegetable and fruit gardens and canning facilities. They will also conserve food."

"Good food and team work improve health, morale and life style of military units. The military supports Brezhnev's food program. Military units expand vegetable and fruit gardens as well as livestock facilities. Food conservation is part of the program."

"The Agrarian policy of the CPSU in action! In the next ten years, Soviet farmers will implement Brezhnev's food program. Milk, meat, grain and egg production will be increased; canned and processed foods will be improved. The CPSU wants the Soviet people to have more and better food products. The goal is to improve and exceed the demand for food, and to improve the nutritious value of the national diet. An important part of improving food production is the fast assimilation of agricultural technology and improving the standard of living in rural areas."

THE SOVIET MILITARY

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>1982</u>		<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>1981</u>		<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>
			<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>						<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>		
Military													
Discipline/Morale	44%	57%	51%	55%	45%	47%	43%	39%	39%	36%	38%	41%	35%
Soviet Military													
Training/Exercises	23%	11%	23%	21%	24%	24%	23%	29%	31%	36%	35%	34%	31%
Soviet History/WW II ..	13%	24%	14%	09%	18%	20%	22%	18%	20%	17%	17%	14%	24%
Military Logistics	10%	03%	06%	07%	06%	08%	06%	05%	07%	04%	07%	07%	05%
Arms Control	07%	03%	05%	06%	05%	01%	05%	08%	02%	04%	02%	02%	04%
Other Military	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>01%</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

About five percent of Red Star's space about Soviet military topics was critical in tone. The vast majority of negative and/or derogatory articles pertained to Soviet military discipline, morale and troop (political) indoctrination. In fact, over 15 percent of the space devoted to military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent scope of topics and comment (in Red Star) critical in tone about selected Soviet military actions and activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. Articles critical in tone emphasized that:

- Military officers must master technical skills, weapons and be able to motivate their soldiers.
- Political and commanding officers must do better in order to improve troop morale and discipline.
- Party organizations must firmly and consistently follow the correct (CPSU) line in military service and training.
- Military commanders must be demanding, strict and set the example for correct behavior and discipline.
- All units must do better to conserve food, energy and other resources.
- Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

A selected group of abstracts of Red Star articles (from June 1982) generally critical in tone of Soviet military activities or performance are listed below.

Improvement of Military Training and Operations

"(The) People's Inspectors (IGS) are strongly urged to improve their performance and work in the Soviet armed forces. Their (IG) duties include organizing and supervising conservation and the distribution of military weapons, technology, funds and fuel. They should work closely with commanders to avoid mismanagement and waste."

"Soviet military units must improve conservation efforts. Commanders must organize tactical training so they more efficiently use fuel and supplies. Military drivers must especially conserve fuel. Unnecessary trips, poorly planned use of vehicles are strongly discouraged. Conserving fuel is a high priority. Personal use of vehicles is forbidden."

"Proper education and training of officers is a major part of successful military operations. Military officers must be able to translate theory into practice. They must be capable of leading and organizing tactical training, and perform well during tactical exercises. Officers must be able to master all technical skills, weapons, as well as master the ability to motivate the troops, organize and command."

"Moral aspects of competition. Well-organized (socialist) competitions during tactical training encourages team spirit and cooperation, as well as hard work, discipline and excellent results. Men should strive to excel and be demanding of themselves and others."

"An army captain complains that a training simulator device is not being used because the classroom where it is located has no heat, and the schedule for its use is badly organized."

"Commanders must organize tactical military training in such a way that the training is intense and thorough. A creative approach is essential to success (of training). Training must be modern and simulate actual battle. All aspects of technical and strategic military training must be covered."

"Military officers who excel in tactical training should share their experience and expertise. Older and more experienced officers must share their experiences with and guide younger officers."

Troop Morale and Discipline

"Criticism of the billeting directorate in the Carpathian Military Region for red tape and bureaucracy. The wife of a private has been trying to get housing for over a year, she wrote to the directorate and visited the office many times without any positive results. She finally asked the billeting headquarters at the defense ministry to help."

The defense ministry could not get any results. The woman is still without housing."

"Before soldiers are punished, officers should determine why they violated regulations, misbehaved and/or performed poorly. Sometimes men have good reasons for their behavior. In one instance a soldier misbehaved because he received very bad news from home. Instead of punishing him, the political officer discussed his problem (with him)."

"One of the important goals of the armed forces is to improve military discipline. Working with individual soldiers is an important factor in improving discipline. Discipline starts with the individual. Commanders, and political officers must work closely with their men, and must understand their strengths, weaknesses, problems and needs. Each individual must understand CPSU policy, ideology and must become a good soldier and communist. Discipline depends on the quality of leadership."

"Military readiness depends on good discipline. Improving discipline should be a common goal of all military commanders, political officers, cadres and of all Komsomol and Party organizations in the Soviet armed forces."

"Discipline is an important issue facing military units today. The sixth all army conference of party secretaries emphasized the need for improving discipline in the army and navy. Strong military readiness cannot exist without discipline. Strong military discipline is political and moral. This means that the military cadre must know and obey military rules and regulations and Soviet law. Disciplined soldiers are ready to defend the country and are loyal to the CPSU. A disciplined soldier is a politically mature Soviet citizen."

"Criticism of a commanding officer who used government time and money to build a summer house; also criticized were those fellow officers who did not report the violation."

"A military commander who was rude and uncaring towards his wife blamed her departure from him on another officer, whose family took in his wife. He tried to get the political officer to punish the (other) officer. The situation was investigated by Red Star. The second officer was found innocent and the commanding officer, whose wife left him, was punished."

"Strict military discipline is important factor in military readiness. Officers must be demanding, and teach their men to respect and obey regulations. Men must be taught that military readiness is essential to the defense of the country. Political officers and organizations also play an important role in educating men to obey and respect military regulations. Party requires intensified efforts to maintain discipline and control in the armed forces. It also helps when officers keep close contact with their men and understand their needs."

"Soviet military officers, political officers and party organizations must increase efforts to improve military discipline. It is an important part of military readiness. Soldiers must respect and obey military regulations."

"Commanders must work closely with military procurators to maintain law and order. A responsible commander is well acquainted with military laws and regulations, and the local and national laws. He must be sure that his men follow laws and respect the law."

"Military training is important, but ideological and moral training are equally important. Soldiers must learn to respect and honor duty, to love country, to obey rules and regulations. They must become disciplined soldiers with communist's morals."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

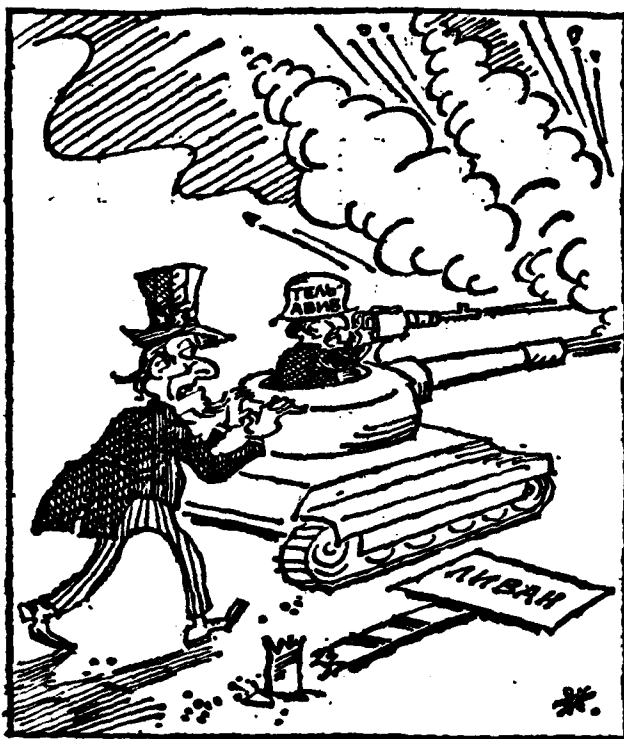
Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons is from the June issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda with respect to the theme of U.S. Imperialism and Hegemony.



"Tentacles of the overseas octopus." (The CIA continues anti-Polish activities through the Confederation of Independent Poland.)



Uncle Sam in the role of "Peacemaker".



Танк агрессии.

Рис. С. БОРКОВА.

Pusher of aggression.

Lebanon (sign)
Tel Aviv (helmet)

TE
MED
8